

McGill Daily

Vol. 3, No. 23.

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GAME PROTECTION

Migratory game birds have, particularly during the last half century, been slaughtered in great numbers in both Canada and the United States. To such an extent has this gone on that some species, notably wild pigeons and some of the cranes, have been exterminated. The countless thousands of pigeons, which even 50 years ago darkened the sky while making their migratory flights, have entirely disappeared. The great railway lines across the prairies have opened up for settlement the finest duck-breeding grounds on the continent, and the result has been their practical extermination in certain sections.

Aside from their value for sport, a large number of species of migratory birds prey upon injurious insects and are, therefore, of great economic importance. That this constitutes sufficient reason for their preservation goes without saying.

Last March, the Department of Agriculture at Washington was given authority by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, to formulate regulations prescribing and fixing closed seasons for game birds, which do not remain permanently in any of the States. These regulations were prepared and became law on October 1st. By this law the protection of migratory game birds in the United States is made a federal question, and specific provision is made for co-operation with any of the States that may enact legislation along similar lines. The regulations provide for a division of the country into zones with special restrictions applied to each. Provision is made for a general five-year closed season for certain species, such as the sandhill and whooping cranes, curlew, and a number of shore birds, and, in general, the closed seasons have been carefully defined.

However, it is recognized that the problem is an international one, and the American Game Protective and Propagation Association is actively engaged in an effort to interest Canadian authorities in this very important matter. Protective legislation in either country is of little use unless corresponding protection is provided in the other. The willingness of Ontario to co-operate with the United States in this matter is shown by the fact that, for years, it has had on its statute books, a law giving the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to forbid the hunting, shooting or sale of any migratory game which may at any time be in danger of extinction, for the same period and in the same manner as the same is at any time forbidden in any two or more of the United States of America, one of such States being New York, Pennsylvania or Michigan.

Each province provides for the protection of game within its own borders, but, in the case of migratory game, involving as it does international questions, legislation by the Dominion Government is also required if efficient protection is to be extended to this important national resource.

DR. LEACOCK ON EXAMINATIONS

Large Audience Learns How to Pass Them

DEBATE ON HOME RULE

Members of "Lit" Discuss Position of Ulster

McGill Literary and Debating Society opened its session last night in an exceedingly auspicious manner. Over one hundred and sixty men attended, a number which the executive wish to sustain throughout the session. The meeting was the first presided over by the new president, Mr. McGuire.

After opening the meeting in the usual manner, the president called upon Dr. Leacock to address the meeting. The ever-popular professor spoke on the extremely timely theme of "How to Pass Examinations."

The subject was dealt with in the usual witty and attractive manner of the professor. The advice given, though, although presented in a very humorous manner, was extremely practical.

Dr. Leacock commenced by saying that he had the way and the best way to pass examinations. To do this properly the candidate should adopt his way and discard all others.

The first point of advice given was concerning the choice of time. "Properly speaking," said Dr. Leacock, "there are two times, a and b, (a) is in April and (b) is in September. The latter is much the better time. By all means let the more difficult work rest as long as possible. A special examination is often very good, but generally speaking the regular supplemental in September is the best time. This is true because during the long vacation the professor has become more human and is more kindly inclined towards all mankind. He has also probably forgotten the finer points of his subject and will not be quite as keen as he is in the spring.

Having settled the choice of time, the next question is that of place. In this regard, said the professor, we have not the same range of selection that he had when attending Toronto.

In this connection the speaker told of a rather amusing incident which had occurred during his attendance at Toronto.

His advice always was to write plainly, as legible as possible. If, however, there was any doubt as to the correctness of the material, the passage of a hand over the wet ink would give to the paper an impression of mysterious learning.

The writer should not be too anxious to follow the directions of the examine reading concise answers. It was often good policy to write so much that the examiner passed the student to avoid reading his paper.

Dr. Leacock completed his speech by illustrating from papers on philosophy, mathematics and physics. This was perhaps the best part of the speech. Certainly it pleased the audience best.

The second portion of the meeting consisted of an open debate on the familiar subject of Home Rule for Ireland.

The resolution which supported the attitude assumed by the Ulstermen was supported by Messrs. Denny, Donahue, Atchison and Farthing. These were opposed by Messrs. Hugeson, Oughtred and Griffith.

The debate was very lively and bright, but showed clearly its impromptu character, side issues being allowed to assume undue proportions.

The speech of Mr. Atchison was especially well received by the audience. The speaker is an Ulsterman, who has come to Canada within the last two years. He spoke with evident authority and much warmth on the subject.

The meeting closed with a well applauded vote of thanks to Dr. Leacock for his long continued interest in the Society, and for his address of the evening.

STAGG INTRODUCES TANGO FOOTBALL

Chicago University Coach Makes Candidates Go Through Gyration of the Ballroom

Chicago, October 28.—Tango football has arrived at the University of Chicago. The new pastime, as staged at maroon practice this season at Marshall Field, combines the graceful gyrations of the modern ball room with the fiercer labors of the gridiron, and is designed to fit the Midway candidates for tripping the light fantastic toe titleward through the 1913 schedule.

Lively footwork is the basis of Coach Stagg's Argentine invention. As in the most recent developments of the art of dancing, the performers with the nimblest extremities and the limberest joints win the cake. Wind, nerve and daring are also required for the sport.

Coach Stagg did not patent the pastime with the polished floor in view, but the maroon students, many of whom are proficient in the latest wrinkles of the grapevine, hesitation, fish walk and reverse dip, find with joy that it is well adapted to furthering their social advance. The director's orders to jump, slide, pivot, block and charge are obeyed without a murmur.

Way Out—Knicker—"A judge has ruled that a woman shouldn't spend more on clothes than on rent." Mrs. Knicker—"Well, then, we shall have to pay a bigger rent,"—New York Sun.

JUNIORS WIN FIRST MATCH

Several Rugby Stars on Third Year Line-up

FRESHMEN TOO LIGHT

Final Score Was 28 to 2—The Strenuous Game Attracts Large Crowd

The first of this season's series of games for the Wood Cup was played yesterday between the hours of 12 and 1 on the Campus. The Year '15 played the Freshmen Year, and the Juniors were victorious by the large score of 28-2.

The Third Year team was very strong and should stand a splendid chance of winning the Wood Cup. They were much heavier than their opponents and repeatedly broke through, smothering the attempted plays of the First Year men. Neither team had had more than one practice and consequently very few line plays could be used effectively. The Third Year team was much better behind the line than their opponents. The junior half-backs handled the ball well and ran in sensational manner on several occasions.

Buster Reid, who formerly played in the scrum, on the McGill senior team, was at centre half for the Third Year and played very well, even though he was a little slow at times. He scored one touch for his team after a very sensational run.

N. Forbes, who played right half for the Juniors, was the particular star of the game. Norman made several beautiful dodging runs, besides catching and kicking well. He converted the second to last touch in splendid manner.

George Kennedy was the other member of the Juniors' back division. He played well, catching steadily and supporting the other backs strongly.

Bert Wilkes, Dawson, Clarke, Hovey, Little and O'Leary, did good work on the wing line for the Third Year. The outside wings, Wilkes and Dawson, both tackled well and saved what looked like dangerous end runs more than once.

Berford and Stuart Forbes, who played quarter and flying wing respectively, both put up strong games. On the Freshmen team Wilson and Woods were the stars. Wilson played centre half and did all the kicking possible, with the poor protection given him by his wing line. Wilson, if he had been given a chance would have been able to show some pretty fair football science, as he evidently had it in him to play a strong game.

Woods played right outside wing, and was down under all Wilson's kicks, repeatedly tackling Buster Reid and Kennedy in deadly style. Woods has been working for the tracks all fall, but otherwise would make a strong bid for a place on the second team. He is very light, but is exceedingly fast and a sure tackler.

The points were scored by five touches, a convert and a rouge, and a touch in goal. The Freshmen were able to score only two rouges.

With a little more practice the Third Year team will be an almost unbeatable aggregation, as there are several men on the junior team who have played on either the senior or second teams.

A fairly large crowd was on hand to witness the struggle, as the hour at which the game was played was one at which there is a great many men passing up and down the avenue.

Sine, McEwen, refereed, and handled the game in fair manner. Third Year (28). First Year (2). S. Forbes . . . Flying wing . . . Forbes Kennedy . . . Half back . . . Henry Reid Wilson N. Forbes Hugeson Berford . . . Quarter back . . . Tilden O'Leary . . . Scrummage . . . Wagner Clarke Hutcheson McEwen O'Hair Bonhomme . . . Inside wing . . . Hertzberg Murray Shanley Little . . . Mid. wing . . . Clark Hovey Crombie Wilkes . . . Outside wing . . . Shaw Dawson Woods

BUSTER REID.



Last year's star scrum, who starred at centre half for the Juniors in yesterday's Wood Cup fixture.

HARD DRILL FOR SENIORS

Shaughnessy Again Makes First Fourteen Play Soccer

NEW PLAYS PRACTISED

Seconds Have Good Turn-out—Donnelly and Waterous Absent

Shaughnessy yesterday put his men through a hard workout. Once again he used his new method of soccer instead of kicking and catching. This sort of play is intended to make the team strong in wind and able to stand any amount of hard going. The men seem to enjoy this kind of work and Shaughnessy aims to keep them from becoming tired of the monotony of the same sort of work day in and day out. Several of the players are developing into pretty fair soccerers and all the squad get right into the game. A few of them by clever stunts and funny plays make the exhibition very interesting.

Shaughnessy also tried the seniors up against the seconds, so as to be able to find out if his new plays would work successfully against strong opposition. For almost an hour the coach allowed the team to do nothing but practice some new plays and end runs. All his plays work very well and repeatedly the men were sent through the second team for big gains. All the men practically are able to take active part in these new formations and tricks.

The main idea running through the minds of the McGill men and coach is to win their remaining games, but especially to down Varsity in Toronto. It is year since the Blue and White have been defeated on their field and a victory over Toronto in the Queen City would be the very greatest success that could possibly attend the efforts of the Red and White squad. All the efforts of the McGill men are being centred on turning out a team which will be able to carry to victory the colors of the Montreal University on November 15th in Toronto.

Faisley is better and seems to be as strong and as full of ginger as ever. He was out for Monday and yesterday. With Pep in the game, and Woodliff, Draper and Brophy, all of whom played splendidly against R. M. C. injured, Shaughnessy has more half-backs of superior class than he actually can use in a game. It is rather doubtful at present who will be on the McGill line-up on Saturday, but it would not be very surprising to see Faisley on the side lines again this Saturday.

All the other men on the team, with the exception of Donnelly and Waterous, are in fine form and will in all likelihood occupy the same positions which they did last Saturday.

Neither Waterous or Donnelly were out yesterday. Donnelly's leg is in no condition to allow of his getting into the game for several days. He gave it a bad wrench on Saturday and in fact may be out for some time. Waterous' shoulder and knee are also very stiff and he too may not be out for several days. Fortunately Shaughnessy has several fairly good men for positions which may be vacated on the line, and consequently does not feel so worried as he might if he was short of substitutes. However, it will be a relief to the coach and the supporters of the team when Donnelly and Waterous once more appear on the field.

The general feeling around the university seems to be that the senior team can afford to take no chances with Queen's on Saturday. The Tricolor is an uncertain aggregation and might fool the Red and White, Shaughnessy, as a result of this, is trying to impress upon the men the fact that they must be as strong and as ready to play a hard game on Saturday as they have been at any time this year.

Two more hard practices will be held this week, one today and one tomorrow. The second team was out in force yesterday, there being no absences for their practice. Sine McEwen put his men through quite a long and hard practice, and then they were lined up against the seniors, but only had a chance to distinguish themselves at defensive work, as Shaughnessy never once allowed them to have the ball. He wishing to give the senior team any amount of practice at their signals.

Most of the second team are in fair shape by now and by the time of their next game should be in splendid shape. McGill has a very strong second team this year, as anyone who watched them play on Saturday last in Kingston must realize. They have a back division which can hold its own with most of the half-back lines on the senior aggregations. Buckley and Seath are both playing good football, catching, kicking and running well. Armour at quarter and Dukes on the line are both putting up great games for their teams, while both Chantel and Penneck, at the outside wing positions, are probably as good a pair as there is playing intermediate ball in Canada.

The seconds do not go to Toronto this week at least. Word to this effect was definitely received at McGill yesterday. It is not known yet who have won out in the St. Michaels, Varsity II. and McMaster section of the league. Another hard practice will be held today by both seniors and intermediate teams.

WORKMEN WEAR MCGILL SWEATERS.

It is reported that workmen and street navies have been seen wearing the regulation McGill sweaters, which bear the university crest. It is not known how these were obtained but it is thought that they were purchased in the regular way from city merchants. The matter will probably be investigated.

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CLASS MEETING HELD BY R.V.C. JUNIORS

Debaters for Senior-Junior Contest and Also Basketball Team Manager Elected

Yesterday afternoon 1915 held another class meeting at the R. V. C.

After the business on hand was disposed of, the elections to several positions were proceeded with.

Miss Macoun and Miss Story were chosen to represent '15 in the Senior-Junior debate, which is slated to take place shortly.

To fill the position of manager of the basketball team, Miss Bennetts was picked.

The meeting then adjourned.

DEBATING TRY-OUTS TAKE PLACE TO-DAY

Will Be Held in Union at 7.30 To-night

A meeting has been called of all those directly interested in debating, especially as contenders for places on the intercollegiate debating team. This meeting will take place in the Union to-night at 7.30. A trial debate will be held on the question of the Canadian Senate.

SAD ERROR

The umpire's young son and heir applied for free admission on the grounds that he wanted to see father "particular." He made his way to the plate in the middle of an inning, despite the ten-horse frowns of his official sire.

"Mother says she wants that packet o' sandwiches back," he said.

"Sandwiches back! I ate 'em an hour ago," replied the surprised parent.

"Then she'll 'ave ter clean your shoes with salmon and shrimp paste," returned the youngster. "Mother put the brown boot polish on the sandwiches."



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BLIND CO-ED ATTENDS TEXAS UNIVERSITY

Has Not Had Use of Eyesight Since Early Childhood

Austin, Texas, October 28. — Among the regularly enrolled first year students of the University of Texas carrying her full quota of courses, is Miss Ella Graham, a young lady totally blind since early childhood.

Miss Graham's case affords a remarkable example of individual courage, effort and persistence. Graduating with honors last year from the State Blind Institute, Miss Graham took up her academic work in the university this fall. Coming every morning from her place of residence in Hyde Park, she makes her way through the crowds of students unassisted and alone.

Prof. Duncan, of the school of chemistry, who has known the young lady personally for several years, states that it is not at all unusual for her to go from one of her classes on the first floor to a conference on the second floor, and from thence by the elevator to the third floor in a space of a very few minutes. Miss Graham has accomplished this in spite of her limited knowledge of direction and distance, and without an intimate acquaintance of the University buildings. On account of the handicap placed on Miss Graham by the long distance of her residence from the campus, it has been suggested by some that the first vacancy occurring in the woman's building be given her. Were this done her steps would be much lightened and her cares made much less trying.

SCIENCE UNDERGRAD. ELECTS H. P. STANLEY

Former Treasurer Elected to the Vice-presidency by Majority of 56

A large vote was polled yesterday in connection with the election of a Vice-president for the Science Undergraduate Society. H. P. Stanley was elected, with a majority of 56. Out of 530 students, 369 registered their vote. Those who did not vote belong mainly to the first year.

Stanley, who was elected, has taken no small interest in student life since coming to McGill. Last year he was treasurer of the Science Undergraduate Society. In his first two years he distinguished himself on the track team, his specialty being the 440. He is also a musician of some reputation, having played the cornet for the Students' Orchestra and Band since their inception.

PRINCETON RECEIVES LARGE BEQUESTS

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Acknowledged at Meeting of Board of Trustees

Princeton, Oct. 28. — At the October meeting of the Trustees of Princeton University held yesterday the receipts of gifts in cash, since the June meeting of the Board, amounting to \$108,842 was announced. Among the gifts were \$6,000 from Mr. Charles P. Pack, for the Botanical Laboratory building fund, \$10,000 for endowment from an anonymous friend, \$1,000 from William S. Tod, for alterations in the Chemical Laboratory, \$5,000 from an anonymous friend, for the Department of Physical Education, \$500 from Hon. Eliza Root, for purchase of books for the graduate department. A pledge of \$2,000 annually from the Class of 1898, for the educational purposes of the University. Accompanying the pledge was a request that the University designate a Preceptorship, to be known in the catalogue as the Class of 1898 Preceptorship.

The following bequests to the University were reported by the Committee on Finance: Under the will of George L. Hall, 1889, \$25,000. Under the will of Mrs. Mary C. H. Chamberlain, \$10,000, to found the Hale Scholarship in memory of Titus Hale and Mary H. Hale, his wife. Under the will of Frank Hartley, M. D., 1877, \$5,000, to endow a bed in the Isabella McCosh Infirmary. Under Dr. Hartley's will the University is to receive his residuary estate upon the death of his wife, to found the Hartley Fund, the income of which shall be used for deserving students and toward the establishment and payment of free scholarships in the University. Under the will of Mary E. Campbell, \$5,000 to found the Mahlon Campbell Scholarship. Under the will of Edwin Manners '77, \$6,000, the income to be used for the advancement of literary and historical studies.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, who was appointed by President Wilson Minister to the Hague, resigned his Professorship but the resignation was not accepted and the Board voted unanimously that Dr. van Dyke be retained Professor of English on indefinite leave of absence.

At this meeting the Board conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Professor Emile Boutroux, Member of the French Academy; Arthur D. Godley, M.A., Public Orator of Oxford University; Professor Alois Riehl, of Berlin.

CO-ED NEVER ENTERS LIBRARY BUILDING

Texas Student Likes to Do Unusual Things and Means to Graduate Without Once Entering the Library

A fair young co-ed can boast of the remarkable fact that she has attended the University of Texas for over one year and has never during that time, upon any occasion whatsoever, entered so much as the main entrance of the library building. She is a sophomore academy student this year, and still keeps up her past record. Last year she carried five courses, English, Chemistry, Latin, French and Math, and this time took advantage of the library study hall.

When interviewed, her instructors said that the young lady had made creditable grades on all subjects. On most of her work she maintained an average of B throughout the entire year. This remarkable co-ed states that she intends to complete her entire University course without entering the library building, in spite of the fact that she has frequently found herself to a disadvantage in studying on account of her resolution. The sole reason for her action according to her own statement is that she naturally likes to do unusual things.

STUDENTS ARE AIDING POLICE ROW VICTIM

Subscriptions Being Taken in Many Classes for Marsh's Benefit

The students now seem to have taken up the case of Mr. Marsh in earnest. In every year of McGill students one has been appointed to take up a subscription on his behalf. The minimum amount asked to be subscribed is 25c and although this does not seem to be a large sum it will amount to quite a nice figure if every one in the college will do his part.

If ever there was a worthy cause to be considered this certainly is and Mr. Marsh is an earnest man and is well liked by all those with whom he comes in contact. In going to his home on Sports Day of last year he was struck by a missile and was very ill for many months. He is not ill for the injury that he received to his head has injured his eyesight and with return to health of body he regrets to say that his sight does not improve.

Mr. Marsh is now faced with the loss of his situation as a young child. He is now a man with a family of young children growing up around him and the doctors demand that he be given up on his behalf will show him that they sympathize with him in his distress.

On being interviewed by a reporter of the McGill Daily Mr. Marsh expressed much satisfaction that this subject is being kept up on his behalf. It is hoped that a good round sum will be collected, as such a cause as this should be referred to as all that McGill students can do under the circumstances, as all the talking in the world will not restore his lost eyesight, nor the work that he will never be able to do again.

FIRST YEAR SPANISH CLUB TO BE STARTED

If Sufficient Students Apply Without Delay to Dr. Harvey

An endeavour is being made to get up a Spanish class in the First Year, but the enrolment of quite a few students is necessary to make this plan feasible.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE MEET THIS AFTERNOON AT R.V.C.

Opening of Another Year to be Celebrated by a Tea at Which All Women Students Are Welcome

This afternoon, at four o'clock, the members of the Societe Francaise will meet for the first time of the year.

This society founded some years ago by Mademoiselle W. Milhaud, aims at promoting the taste for French study and conversation among the women students of McGill University, by giving them an opportunity to make use of their knowledge. It performs among the women students the same office as the Cercle Francaise amongst the men, and the members of the committee will strive to make the meetings at the same time useful and agreeable.

Certain changes have been introduced into the constitution and the meetings of the society so as to increase its scope.

The rules have been modified to read as follows:

1. The Societe Francaise will be composed of 30 active members, paying a fee of fifty cents and chosen by election.

2. Each student who speaks French is admitted as an associate member and may be present at the meetings, which will take place fortnightly on Wednesdays.

3. Each person present at the meetings must promise to speak nothing but French, during the whole of the meeting, and she must also promise to speak French outside the society, whenever she has the opportunity.

The following is the programme to be done during the session 1913-14:—

1. To present a comedy in the R.V.C. at the beginning of December to the women students and afterwards, with the help of the Cercle Francaise to present a French play before the public as was done last year in the assembly hall of the R.V.C.

2. To have a French conversat to which will be invited the members of the Cercle Francaise.

3. To have in April a dinner for all the active members in company with the Cercle Francaise, with conversation on subjects assigned by lot.

4. To meet every fortnight when tea or ice cream will be offered to all those who are anxious for French conversation.

5. To have at the meeting debates on certain given subjects, as in the Delta Sigma Society. This will give an opportunity to win the medals offered by the Alliance Francaise.

6. To hold a competition in reading aloud, a book being offered as a prize for the best reader. To hold public speaking contests for which the reward will be an evening at the Theatre Nationale.

7. To sing the French folk songs, and to play various games,—for the Societe Francaise ought to be as gay as the French character.

Neither profit nor amusement will be lacking. And it all depends on the cheerful support of the Donatists whether the success of the Societe Francaise will be up to expectations.

8. Girls who wish to become active members are asked to send their names to Miss P. Sproule, treasurer, as soon as possible.

This afternoon an excellent opportunity is afforded to every student to test for herself the allurement offered in the above programme at a tea, held in the Common Room at four o'clock.

FORMER SECRETARY OF HALL WILL GIVE ADDRESS SUNDAY

Gordon Irving, '92, Editor of North American Student, Will Be Heard Here

A College Man's Questions will be the subject dealt with by Mr. George Irving, M.A., editor of the North American Student, at the regular Sunday afternoon meeting at Strathcona Hall, November 2nd, at 3 p.m.

Mr. Irving graduated from McGill in 1902, and was general secretary of the McGill Y.M.C.A. in 1898-99-1900-1902-03-04, and president 1901-02. Students of the present day do not realize the debt they owe to Mr. Irving. During his strange days Strathcona Hall did not exist. Feeling the need of some suitable building, Mr. Irving devoted himself untiringly to stirring up interest in the project, and it is largely due to his efforts that the fine building was opened about ten years ago. It might interest McGill students to know that they have the finest college

Y.M.C.A. building in Canada, and perhaps one of the finest on the continent.

Since leaving McGill, Mr. Irving has been very closely connected with student work, being for some time student secretary at Fremont College, California.

Last year he was appointed editor of the North American Student, the official organ of the Council of North American student movements, of which John R. Mott is the president.

Mr. Irving is an original and energetic speaker, and has given many questions, especially those connected with McGill University. He will have an especially interesting talk to give to McGill men, which will be well worth hearing.

Special music will also be made a feature of the afternoon.

MEDS. DON'T TOLERATE HIRSUTE ADORNMENTS

Class of '17 Issues Ultimatum and Appendages Disappear

It was bound to come sooner or later, for human nature can stand just so much and then— This time it was an offending moustache that was the thorn in the flesh. The Medical Sophomores had tolerated that one particular puny labial appendage on one of their number as long as possible. Then the hair began to fly—speaking literally—but only after the offending Med. had fought desperately against overwhelming odds.

The victim was much pained about the performance and his personal appearance, for which he had just cause. The Sophs. detached but half of the downy growth, leaving the remainder displayed before a cruel and heartless world.

At the conclusion of the operation a decree was issued by the class that all moustaches were to be taken themselves away from all members of Med. '17, Lo, and behold, when the next morning broke there was not one lip adorned with the hirsute growth which is nowadays looked upon with disfavor from the standpoint of sanitation.

SCIENCE GRADUATES OF 1899 OPEN FUND

To Help Undergraduates to Prolong Their Course After Second Year

A fund has been established by the class of 1899 of the Faculty of Applied Science for the purpose of aiding each year, one or more students, who, on the completion of their second year in that Faculty, require assistance to enable them to finish their course of study.

All loans made to the undergraduates from this fund are repayable after graduation, and all students, who desire to make use of this kind offer should send in their applications to the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Dr. Adams.

There will be a class meeting of Science '16 this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Room 33 and the officers expect a big turnout at the Second Year men's meeting in the evening to elect a football representative and to arrange for the class game against the Seniors. Another very important matter that will be discussed will be in regard to the class photo, which is to be taken towards the end of the week.

THE OTHER COLLEGES

Notes and News Gleaned from Exchanges

Work is about to begin on the New York City College Stadium, the approval of the Board of Estimate having now been obtained. The building, which is to cost \$200,000, is the gift of Adolph Lewisohn, and it will be completed by the fall of 1914.

The tango and all other rag-time dances have been put under a ban at the University of Vermont by a vote of the student council. The council is a representative student body to which various matters of college discipline are referred by the faculty.

Because but 140 of 3,600 students agreed to assist in the support of a hockey team, that sport has been dropped for the present year at Syracuse University. When it was announced two weeks ago that unless the student body felt inclined to support a team which would represent the Orange on the ice, the game would be discontinued, a petition was circulated. The time allowed for the petition to circulate expired Tuesday and at the meeting of the Athletic Governing Board it was decided to abolish the game this season.

With the same line-up as was used against Syracuse, Princeton yesterday had a light workout. This week's practice has been discouraging, due, in part, to the number of regulars laid up by injuries but, on the whole, the eleven is in very good condition. Dartmouth brings a light team to Princeton but one skilled in the use of open plays.

An anonymous gift of four million dollars to the Cornell University Medical College in New York City has been announced by the board of trustees of the university.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS STILL AT REGISTRAR'S

Present Address Unknown of the Owners of Almost Forty Missives

The Registrar would be obliged if students or others, who know the present address of any of the men below, would notify him of the same at first opportunity, as there are unclaimed letters at his office for them. The following are the names:

Barnett, Theodore S.
Bell, Everett A.
Bell, G. E.
Dunnehy, Charles.
Dunnehy, Benj. J.
Ewart, W. M.
Green, Dr. J.
Gardner, Prof. F. E.
Goodacre, J. R.
Guarummi, Reggie Las de
Jackson, Peter.
Johnson, N. G. (Ph.D.)
Jones, Bert I.
Kirwin, M.
Lama, C. E.
McGill, W. G.
McKinnon, Ralph.
McLeod, Gus.
May, James.
Guy, Alexander Miller
Miller, Iverson.
Murphy, Steven J.
Owen, R. B.
Powers, B. C.
Percival, M.
Ratton, J. A.
Randall, B. T.
Ricker, E. M.
Stout, G. M.
Teale, Mr.
Wellerson, J.
Webb, Charles.
Young, R. T.
Quessnel, W.
Sewnath, B. Castell, (colored student).
Smith, Rev. M. O.
Smith, Donald.
Swanson, Prof. W. W.

SCIENCE '17 DIVIDED AMONG PROFESSORS

Advisers Chosen for Freshman Year—Students Requested to Introduce Themselves Soon

The usual custom of dividing the freshmen year up into sections, to each of which one of the professors is allotted as adviser, has been followed again this year. Below are the addresses of all the professors acting in this capacity for the Freshmen in Science, who are urged to waste no time in making themselves known to their adviser. The function of these gentlemen is merely to promote a somewhat more intimate intercourse between the professors and undergraduates, and in no way do they allow their positions as professors to interfere with any assistance they might be able to give the students. The rooms where the professors may be found are as follows: Professor Adams, Room 57, Engineering Building.

Professor Armstrong, Room 52, Engineering Building.

Prof. Bancroft, Chemical Building.

Prof. Barnes, Physics Building.

Prof. Brown, Room 76, Engineering Building.

Prof. Christie, Room 45, Engineering Building.

Prof. Evans, Chemical Building.

Prof. Fox, Physics Building.

Prof. Ghann, Chemical Building.

Prof. Herdt, Room 64, Engineering Building.

Prof. Keay, Room 65, Engineering Building.

Prof. Lamb, Room 77, Engineering Building.

Prof. Ludlow, Room 62, Engineering Building.

Prof. Mackay, Room 76, Engineering Building.

Prof. McKergow, Room 66, Engineering Building.

Prof. McLeod, Room 56, Engineering Building.

Prof. Murray, Room 63, Engineering Building.

Prof. Porter, Chemical Building.

Prof. Roberts, Room 39, Engineering Building.

Prof. Rutland, Chemical Building.

Prof. Stansfield, Chemical Building.

Prof. Sullivan, Room 77, Engineering Building.

Prof. Traquair, Room 62, Engineering Building.

C. O. T. C. TO HOLD PARADE AT 4.30 TODAY.

The C. O. T. C. will hold their weekly parade at 4.30 this afternoon. If the weather is fine it will be held at the Armoury, 425 Sherbrooke St. but if it is wet the contingent will parade at the Bleury St. Armoury.

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"CEETEE" Underclothing is so soft that it will not irritate even an infant's skin. All joints are knitted together (not sewn) making each garment practically one piece. It has no rough spots. Every garment is fashioned accurately during the knitting to fit the human form, thus rendering it comfortable, easy to wear, and perfect fitting. These are the reasons why "CEETEE" Underclothing is in a class by itself, and is Worn by the Best People. Sold by the Best Dealers.

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31 BURNSIDE PLACE.

A MALODOROUS DAINTY

Those who regard the above title as a contradiction in terms are invited to read carefully an article on the durian contributed by O. W. Barrett, chief of the division of horticulture, Philippine Islands, to the Philippine Agricultural Review, (Manila, November). We quote parts of it here. While the durian has an odor that can be compared only to a mixture of old cheese and onions, flavored with turpentine, we are told that 90 per cent. of those who eat it love it so dearly that the smell does not bother them. The naturalist Wallace says that "to eat durian is a new sensation, worth a voyage to the East to experience." And over three centuries ago, Linschoten, the Dutch botanist, declared it to surpass in flavor "all the other fruits of the world." There are other fabled fruits, Mr. Barrett tells us, but the durian is the most famous, the best, and the biggest. Our planters here seem to have an opportunity here to rid this delicacy of its only objectionable trait. Mr. Barrett says in substance:

"As regards size, there are only a few of the tree fruits in popular esteem that can compare with the 5-pound durian—nearly one-third of which is edible pulp and about one-sixth of which is edible seeds; nor can many fruits show a sugar content of more than 12 per cent. with about the same amount of starch besides and only a little over one-half water."

"The durian is a native of Malaysia in a strict sense of the word. It has been introduced into most of the tropical countries, but generally only as a botanical garden or greenhouse specimen. It is usually considered as belonging to the family of the mallows, but it has also been placed in the cucurbitaceae. The tree itself is magnificent and stately, growing usually in open country in edges of forests, around native villages, and in clearings. It can hardly be called a cultivated fruit-tree; at least, it is hardly ever grown in orchards, although on the other hand it could hardly hold its own in the wild. Throughout Malaysia it is considered the most delicious, if not the very best fruit, at least by the natives. Europeans, of course, generally consider the unpleasant odor of the fruit an insuperable factor; a fair proportion, however, of the foreign residents soon grow to relish the durian and sometimes become staunch advocates of its use. Although it would not be wise, perhaps, for one unaccustomed to the fruit to consume a large quantity of the pulp at one sitting, there is apparently no substance in it which would cause indigestion or anything but a very unpleasant flatulence for a few hours after eating."

"The chemical body which is responsible for the very pronounced odor is probably one of the sulfur compounds with some base perhaps related to that in butyric acid. It is not an oil nor a sugar, nor a true starch nor an inulin, but according to Dr. W. E. Pratt, a chemist of the Bureau of Science, who is probably the first chemist to make a thorough analysis of the durian, it is a substance new to the organic chemist."

In passing we should not forget, says Mr. Barrett, that there are durians and durians; some are said to be without a strong odor; and some of the Berneo varieties are not at all objectionable. Both tree and fruit are favorites with the fruit-but but harvesting the durian is not unattended with danger, for soon after becoming mature they heavy and usually fall, sometimes killing or severely injuring the unlucky individual who might happen to be underneath. We read on:

"After the bats succeed in breaking the fruit from its stem they can, of course, make very further use of it, since they can not feed upon the ground; it then becomes a treat for the wild pigs or the half-wild swine of the natives."

In short, then, because of the majestic bearing of the tree itself—for there is scarcely a better tree in this respect, for its wonderfully beautiful silvery leaves, which are almost unrivalled in the tree world; for its curious and hard-placed, golden flowers, which few people, even botanists, have ever seen; for the unique exterior of the fruit—which looks some of the breadfruits in outward appearance, but whose short, brownish spines are so sharp and hard that only with a painful effort can one hold a good-sized fruit on the open palm; for its delicious pulp, with at least five distinct flavors; and last, but by no means least, for its very unique odor, which has produced most delicate connoisseurs and given this near-king among the fruits an unsavory reputation to the world at large—we must regard the durian as one of the most interesting fruit species of the horticultural world."

UNION CATERESS IS A CELEBRATED COOK

Mrs. Randall Skilled in Culinary Art—Cooked for Late King

That Mrs. Randall—the wife of the Union caterer—cooked the wedding breakfast for King George V. was the astonishing news received at a late hour last evening. Mrs. Randall was head cook in King Edward's household for nine years. She finds work at the Union rather arduous after the work in Buckingham Palace.

DINNER AT Y.M.C.A. THURSDAY EVENING

John Bradford Will Speak on Social Service Work

Mr. John Bradford will speak at a dinner in Strathcona Hall on Thursday at 6 o'clock. All students in the university who are interested in social settlement work are invited to be present.

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Frederic W. Norman.

HARRIER MEET TO TAKE PLACE SOON
Intercollegiate Meet Will Be Held Here Saturday Week

The Harriers will hold two runs this year in place of the usual one in order to pick the team for the intercollegiate meet. The first of these runs will be held on Friday at 4.30 and the second on Monday at the same time. The intercollegiate meet will be held in Montreal on November 8th this year. McGill's chances of winning the championship are good. While there are no marvellous runners, the team as a whole is in fair shape and should do well as in this event it is team work and not individual work that counts.

The two best runners on the team are Pickard-Cambridge, who won the three mile races at the Interyear and Intercollegiate sports in such fine style and White of Macdonald College who also did well in the sports.

These two runners are expected to make a good showing. Competition for the remaining places in the team will be close, as the men have shown considerable keenness in turning out to the practice runs. The officers of the club will find it difficult to select the team, and so no forecast can be given at this early date.

CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM CHOSEN FOR CRIMSON

Ten Runners to Compete Against Cornell on Nov. 1st

rdCROSS country team Harvard athletic supporters expect to see their cross country team win another victory over Cornell when they meet on the Belmont course, Saturday, November 1st, following the naming of the team for that race. The trials were held Wednesday and the men finished in the order below: Captain Boyd, Blackburn, Southworth, Stone, McLure, Peckham, Zamore, Boynton, Edgar, and Fuller. These men have been selected to represent the Crimson in the race.

The contest with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which was to have been run to-day has been cancelled.

JUNIOR CAPT. URGES BIG TURNOUT TO-DAY
Every Member of Class Should Be on Campus at 2 p.m.

Captain Paul S. Clark of the Arts Juniors' Soccer team requests that every member of Arts 15 should turn out in uniform. Capt. Clark fully realizes the worth of the senior team and thinks it advisable that every available man should be out. Any member of the class who is on the campus in uniform will have a chance to get into the game. It is immaterial whether he has ever played soccer or not, for those who are new to the game will be able to show their ability to pick up quickly the essentials of the game. Those who are unable to be in uniform should at least be there to cheer on their classmates in this most important struggle, for as in the case of Rugby, rooting is certain to be a great factor in inspiring on the team to their utmost efforts.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS ON PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

Figures Compiled by McGill's Gym Instructor Show Some Interesting Features

Statistics showing the comparative physical proportions of students at several of the universities on this continent, have been compiled by Mr. A. S. Lamb, of the McGill physical instruction department. The figures have been obtained from the compulsory physical examinations at a number of colleges, the list of which includes Yale, Columbia, Wisconsin and McGill.

Although these statistics have a certain interest as a means of comparing the physical development of students at these universities, much reliance cannot be placed on their actual statistical value. Mr. Lamb, when interviewed by the "Daily," explained that the system of chest measurement followed was different at some colleges than that used at others. Moreover, the figures given out at the American universities were obtained from students in all years. At McGill, however, only freshmen were compelled to undergo the physical examination. Consequently the

	St. Olaf, Amherst.	Springfield.	Wisconsin.	Yale.	Columbia.	McGill.
Weight	144.9	134.6	147.4	139.2	138.6	126.7
Height	68.4	67.9	68.0	67.9	67.5	68.01
Chest, expanded	30.7	32.0	31.3	33.3	33.3	31.9
Chest, unexpanded	24.4	26.5	24.8	26.4	26.4	24.6
Waist	30.1	28.4	29.8	28.7	28.5	27.7
Lung capacity	263.1	264.3	226.0	251.0	248.0	242.0

SOPHS. TO BE GIVEN SMOKER BY FRESHMEN

Arts '17 Have a Good Programme for Benefit of Second Year Men

A smoker will be given by the Arts Freshmen at the Union on Thursday, at 8 o'clock, in the evening, for the entertainment of the Second Year men in Arts. The First Year officers have been working very hard during the last few days, endeavoring to get up a really good programme for the delectation of the Sophs, and much talent has been discovered in the Freshman ranks. Besides, through the kindness of several professors, who have agreed to help make the evening an enjoyable one by short talks, the programme will not only provide amusement for the Sophs, but will also give the men of both years a chance to hear the views of the professors on several interesting subjects. After all these turns for the advancement and pleasure of the mind, will come entertainment of the more solid character. Through the efforts of the Freshmen officers a really excellent menu will be provided for the customary closing repast.

Musical selections given by promising artists will be dispersed throughout the programme, and, naturally, as the name would imply, there will be a sufficiency of the deadly weed in all its forms, cigars, cigarettes and even pipe tobacco.

Not even this well-thought-out plan of entertainment can succeed, however, unless a real interest is shown in the proceedings by every one of the members of Arts '17. It is not only necessary to pay in a dollar, though one must admit that, in this case, for certain, money makes the wheel go round, but the assistance of as many students as can possibly be present is needed to help make the evening a merry one. It has been the custom since time immemorial at nearly all schools, colleges and universities, that Freshmen should do something to appease the Sophs, and it has only been during the last few years that the idea of giving them some other form of entertainment, instead of that of having practical jokes played on them, has been introduced at McGill.

Contributions may be handed in, to the better, to any of the following: A. W. Heron, J. D. Brophy, W. S. Lighthall, W. E. Dunton.

The McGill third team has won the championship of its section of the Junior Quebec Rugby Football Union. The team will now have no regular league game until they play off in the semi-finals of their schedule.

There are four sections to the Junior League and the one to which the McGill team belongs is section B. In section A, the teams are Westmont, St. Lambert and Montreal. Section B, is composed of Bishop's College and McGill. In section C, are the Shamrocks Regals and the Y.M.C.A. Section D, consists of Lachine and Grandmere. Sections B, and D, are the only ones that have finished their schedules so far and consequently the McGill team has now to wait for the other sections to finish their games. Grandmere, who were in section D, will probably default to the winners of Section A. As the winners of Section C will play their last game next Saturday, McGill and the winners of C will play the semi-final on Nov. 8th and the winners of this game will play the winners of A on Nov. 15th, for the championship.

The third team had a fair turn out yesterday and Capt. Hall kept his men hard at work, tackling, kicking and catching. Most of the junior men are playing in class and year games and consequently have enough football without turning out for practice. Capt. Hall expects, however, to keep his men hard at work, so as to give his team a good chance for the championship of the League.

LEGAL LIGHTS BEAT LESSER LUMINARIES

Second and Third Years Defeat First Year Law in Strenuous Struggle

Yesterday morning a combination of Law 15 and 14, a team of legal Freshies on the field of battle, and, after a very strenuous struggle, emerged the victors by the narrow margin of two points. The final score was 7-5.

The combined forces of the second and third years went into the fray determined to down the Freshies, and, though playing two men short, one of whom had to retire early in the game, they quickly pulled up a lead of seven points on two fouls and an unconverted touchdown.

The half ended without any scoring by the Freshies, as did also the third quarter. But, in spite of being outclassed all through the first three parts of the game, the first year team came on strong in the last period, and scored a touchdown in short order, which, however, they failed to convert. Although they continued to press the combine hard till the whistle blew for time, they could not score again, and went down to defeat in a hard fought game, seven to five.

The playing of Scott, a second year man at centre half for the combine forces, was by far the best seen on the field, although Nicholson played a great game for the Freshies at quarter.

The signals, arranged on the spur of the moment, were an odd mixture of legal terms, and caused much merriment among the few rooters and spectators gathered along the side lines.

John Abbott handled the game very well, as the mere fact that no one was seriously damaged shows.

The teams lined up as follows:

2nd and 3rd year. 1st year.

Audette.....Flying W.....Coughlan
Muirhead.....R. Half.....Schullman
Scott.....L. Half.....Chisholm
Honey.....H. Half.....Schulman
Kerry.....Quarter.....Nicholson
.....R. Scrim.....Fry
Cameron.....C. Scrim.....Scott
Budyk.....L. Scrim.....Bruneau
Wanklyn.....R. Scrim.....Holden
.....Middle.....Lorette
Herschorn.....R. Middle.....Mathewson
Howard.....L. Middle.....Lorette
Move.....L. Outside.....Vauelte
Mills.....R. Outside.....O'Neill
Referee—John Abbott.

INTER-YEAR DEBATERS ELECTED BY SENIORS

The Delta Sigma Society Looks Forward to Successful Year

The R. V. C. seniors held a brief but important meeting yesterday. The only business which came before the meeting was the election of debaters for the Senior-Junior Debate, which takes place in three weeks' time. Miss Curran and Miss Ryan were chosen to represent their year. These are both speakers of western fame, but heretofore their powers have been untied in the R. V. C. The Delta Sigma Society is looking forward to the outcome of the contest. The subject will be announced later.

NEW EVIDENCE.

"Why do you want a new trial?"
"On the grounds of newly discovered evidence, your honor."
"What's the nature of it?"
"My client dug up \$400 that I didn't know he had."—(Washington Herald)

McGILL THIRD TEAM PLAYS OFF ON NOV. 8

Several Sections to Junior Q.R. F.U.—Finals for Championship on Nov. 15th

The following is a summary of the conclusions reached in a report to the Commission of Conservation by Clyde Leavitt, Forester to the Commission. The conclusions apply to conditions in Canada the results of an investigation into the brush disposal situation in the Adirondack region of New York, where conditions are closely similar to those in a large portion of Eastern Canada. The conclusions are as follows:

1. Increasing stumpage values render fire prevention and control essential from the point of view of the timber owner. Decrease in wood supply renders it still more essential from the point of view of the general public, and, in particular, of the communities and business interests directly dependent upon the manufacture of forest products.
2. Logging slash constitutes the most serious fire menace in existence.
3. Brush disposal is a practicable and feasible method of minimizing fire danger, though secondary to patrol.
4. The method of brush disposal to be adopted in any particular case can be determined only by careful consideration of all the surrounding conditions. It is desirable that the administrative officer have a reasonable degree of discretionary authority.
5. Where brush burning is practicable both financially and silviculturally, this is the most efficient means of reducing the slash menace.
6. Where brush burning is not practicable for any reason, the logging of tops may be advisable. In case tops are logged, financial and silvicultural considerations will determine whether the material should be piled or scattered, or left to rot further.
7. The necessity for logging may under some circumstances be obviated by some other fire protective measure, such as the construction of fire lines, etc.
8. The logging of tops does materially increase the amount of debris which reaches the ground or forms piles resting on the ground in sufficiently compact form to absorb and return moisture; the time required for decay is thus reduced by one-half to two-thirds. The slash menace as an element of fire danger disappears in direct proportion to the rapidity and completeness of

BIBLE STUDY GROUPS PLANNED BY Y.W.C.A.

Five Classes Will Be Held—Important Subjects Will Be Discussed

The Convenors of the Bible and Mission Study committees of the Y.W.C.A. have drawn up a very interesting programme for the year. It is hoped that a large number of girls will take advantage of the group classes.

There are three classes which are principally for the House girls. One, which meets on Tuesday at 8 p.m., is led by Miss D. L. Currie and is on "The Social Significance of the Teachings of Jesus." Another on Thursday at 8 p.m. is led by Miss D. L. Currie and is on "The Work and Teaching of the Earlier Prophets." The third class for house girls is on Friday at 8 p.m. for "The Poets of the Old Testament" and is led by Miss R. H. Waterman.

For the Day girls two classes have been arranged. One at 10 a.m. on Tuesday led by Miss G. McCaw for the Freshettes on "The Work and Teachings of the Earlier Prophets." The second group led by Miss Jessie Boyd, on "Poets of the Old Testament." The time for this class has not been arranged. Notice of it will be given later.

The time this term in studying religion work is to be given entirely to community study. The Immigration Question will be discussed in a class led by Miss Ruby Norris. Other topics will also be arranged for this week.

A canvass of the girls has been made, and if any girls have not been reached, they will please communicate with the convenors of these two committees, Miss D. A. Murray and Miss E. R. Wilson.

AT THE GAYETY

This week's show at the Gayety. "The Most Contented Man on Earth." is by far the best show that has been seen at the popular playhouse this season. Lew Kelley, as the dope doctor, is the whole show, and his very presence was the signal for roars of laughter. Combined with a cast that is every bit up to the minute, and a beauty chorus far above the average. "The Most Contented Man on Earth" certainly scores a big hit.

The second act is taken up mostly with impersonations of famous actors and actresses, ending with a travesty on the "Battle of Shennandoah."

George Douglas, Lon Hascall, Lew Kelly, Fred Wiskoff and Vic Casmore, Gertrude Lynch in an imitation of Eva Tanguay, Freda Florence, as Maude Adams in "Peter Pan," and Martelle taking part of Julian Eltinges, are all worthy of praise for their work. Amet Pyne, Eileen Sheridan, Laura Hayden are also excellent in their respective roles.

The R. V. C. seniors held a brief but important meeting yesterday. The only business which came before the meeting was the election of debaters for the Senior-Junior Debate, which takes place in three weeks' time. Miss Curran and Miss Ryan were chosen to represent their year. These are both speakers of western fame, but heretofore their powers have been untied in the R. V. C. The Delta Sigma Society is looking forward to the outcome of the contest. The subject will be announced later.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Pogue is playing a brilliant game at quarterback for the University of Illinois.

Marshall of Pennsylvania is showing up strongly this fall as an open field runner.

The drop kicking contest at Harvard between Brickley and Mahan now stands 3 to 2 in favor of the latter.

Otto Seiler, a former University of Illinois football star, is coaching the Northwestern University freshman eleven this fall.

Former University of Michigan football stars are assembling at Ann Arbor to help Coach Yost develop the Wolverine eleven this fall.

When Washington and Jefferson defeated Penn State last Saturday it was the first time this had ever happened in football.

Barrett, the Cornell quarterback, is one of the longest punters on the gridiron this fall. In the game with Cornell he got away one punt that was good for 65 yards.

Blodgett is one of the most promising first-year football players that have shown up at Annapolis in some time. He is expected to make this year's varsity.

Long runs for touchdowns were quite frequent in the West Saturday. Oliphant ran 70 yards for the touchdown that enabled Purdue to tie the Wisconsin.

Gross, substitute quarterback for Iowa, played a wonderful game against Chicago. He made a brilliant 60 yard run and his generalship in selecting plays was very good.

The Michigan Agricultural College tried 19 forward passes in the game with the University of Michigan, and 10 of them were successful. The distance gained by them was 90 yards.

Governor Dunne, of Illinois and Governor Ralston of Indiana plan to attend the Indiana-Illinois football game.

Saturday and cheer for their respective teams.

E. J. Hart, former captain of the Princeton varsity eleven is making the trip all the way from Seattle to Princeton to help coach this year's team the last three weeks of the season.

Captain Storor should make a splendid end for Harvard, as he is very fast down the field and a sure tackler. Even in his position of tackle he has often been down under punts as fast as the ends.

Cornell has a very hard schedule ahead, with Pittsburgh, Harvard, Michigan, Lafayette and Pennsylvania, coming in succession. A victory in half the games would be a fine record for the team.

Mahan gained about 250 of the 700 yards gained by Harvard in rushing against Holy Cross. A remarkable showing when it is remembered he played only about 25 minutes of the game.

Trumbull is giving a remarkably fine exhibition of playing at centre for Harvard this fall. It will be too bad if he does not get a chance to play opposite Captain Ketcham in the Yale game.

Capt. J. H. Wagner, '14, of the University of Pittsburgh, football team is playing a brilliant game at end this year. Curiously enough his last name and other initials are the same as the other famous Pittsburgh Wagner.

That 75-yard run by Pritchard of West Point which resulted in the touchdown that tied Colgate's score Saturday was a most spectacular piece of work. Time was up while he was making the run but the game did not end until the play was completed, according to the rules.

Word comes out of New Haven that the big eastern eleven to be watched this fall is Yale. Something new for Yale to be saying, but it certainly looks as if the Blue would bear watching when she faces Princeton and Harvard next month.

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Word comes out of New Haven that the big eastern eleven to be watched this fall is Yale. Something new for Yale to be saying, but it certainly looks as if the Blue would bear watching when she faces Princeton and Harvard next month.

DISPOSAL OF BRUSH

The following is a summary of the conclusions reached in a report to the Commission of Conservation by Clyde Leavitt, Forester to the Commission. The conclusions apply to conditions in Canada the results of an investigation into the brush disposal situation in the Adirondack region of New York, where conditions are closely similar to those in a large portion of Eastern Canada. The conclusions are as follows:

1. Increasing stumpage values render fire prevention and control essential from the point of view of the timber owner. Decrease in wood supply renders it still more essential from the point of view of the general public, and, in particular, of the communities and business interests directly dependent upon the manufacture of forest products.
2. Logging slash constitutes the most serious fire menace in existence.
3. Brush disposal is a practicable and feasible method of minimizing fire danger, though secondary to patrol.
4. The method of brush disposal to be adopted in any particular case can be determined only by careful consideration of all the surrounding conditions. It is desirable that the administrative officer have a reasonable degree of discretionary authority.
5. Where brush burning is practicable both financially and silviculturally, this is the most efficient means of reducing the slash menace.
6. Where brush burning is not practicable for any reason, the logging of tops may be advisable. In case tops are logged, financial and silvicultural considerations will determine whether the material should be piled or scattered, or left to rot further.
7. The necessity for logging may under some circumstances be obviated by some other fire protective measure, such as the construction of fire lines, etc.
8. The logging of tops does materially increase the amount of debris which reaches the ground or forms piles resting on the ground in sufficiently compact form to absorb and return moisture; the time required for decay is thus reduced by one-half to two-thirds. The slash menace as an element of fire danger disappears in direct proportion to the rapidity and completeness of

THE SUPPLY OF LAND

Is the amount of land in the world a fixed quantity? "How absurd!" one may be tempted to exclaim. "Of course you may dig here and drain there, and turn a little stretch of water into land, but what does that amount to? For all practical purposes, certainly the amount of land in the world is fixed."

But it is precisely for practical purposes that it is not fixed. Thirty years ago vast areas in Western Canada for all the good they were, might as well have been on another planet, simply because there were no means of bringing to a market the crops, which they were capable of producing. The development of transportation facilities has made these lands accessible and their use for practical purposes, increased the supply of land in the world.

Land, i.e., available land, can, however, be increased in other ways. We cannot perform miracles and add to its area, but it is important to remember that area is not the only quality we regard in considering the worth of land. Though an acre is a measure of surface, it is not the only measure of its length and breadth, without regard to its thickness, i.e., the depth of soil. If, by deep cultivation, we bring untouched layers into use, we have again, for practical purposes, increased the supply of land.

Moreover, we cannot think of the value of land in terms of its quantity merely, without regard to its quality. When we purchase a farm we acquire not simply a volume of soil with a certain content of water, but soil possessing certain valuable physical and chemical properties. If we defined accurately what we mean by the "land" we are buying, we should certainly include these properties, and their impairment through poor methods of tillage is a direct loss of the commodity we have paid good money for. On the other hand, we may increase its amount by intensive cultivation, which, again, is another and most important way of augmenting, for practical purposes, the supply of land.

MRS. JOHN BRADFORD TO ADDRESS Y.W.C.A.

Promoter of "Camp Fire Girls" to Give Talk on Settlement Work

An opportunity is to be given to all those women students who are interested in any form of Settlement work to hear Mrs. John Bradford, famous for her work in promoting the "Camp Fire Girls" movement in Amherst, Nova Scotia. Mrs. Bradford will address the Young Women's Christian Association at half-past two to-day, and will give a detailed account of this most interesting effort to encourage work amongst the young girls of Canada. There are many undergraduates of a philanthropic trend and they should all take full advantage of this chance to learn how best one's efforts may be devoted.

Study Your Feet

Your feet are just as important as your hands are—and you use them more.
A good reason why you should be careful in the choice of your shoes.
Cheap shoes besides being bad for your feet—are bad for your pocket.
They don't wear well or look well—and you have to buy shoes more frequently.
Why not pay a little more and get

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Miss M. Poole, 45 McGill College Ave.

NUMBER OF POLOISTS MISSED AT PRACTICE
Only Six Regulars Out—M.A.A. Fixtures Are on 5th

About 25 men were in the Y.M.C.A. tank during McGill hour yesterday afternoon. Very few of the regular polo players were out, however. This is too bad as a great deal of practice will be necessary, for both the senior and intermediate teams, before they meet the M.A.A. water experts. A dual exhibition between the first and second water polo teams of McGill and M.A.A. is scheduled for November 6th, in the Y.M.C.A. pool.

The M. A. A. always have very strong teams and if McGill can nose out victories on that date, they should have little difficulty in winning the best part of their other matches and the championship.

The senior aggregation beat the Laurentian team 4-1 in a recent fixture, and the intermediates have won the two games they have played so far. One against the Laurentians, when the score was 3-1, and the other against the C.P.R. by 6-5.

Patterson, Trapp, Smith, Clarke, Hadley and Pengelly were the only regulars out. The latter made his initial appearance since his stay in the hospital.

INTER-CLASS GAMES NOT YET ARRANGED

Schedule Does Not Suit Several Teams and Games Postponed

A schedule had been made up for the Inter-Year and Inter-Class games, but to all appearances many of the hours are unsuitable. Of the three games slated to have taken place to date, but one, that of the Third and First Years, have been played. Both the others have been postponed, as well as that of '15 and '17 in Arts for today. If the teams cannot take the field at the appointed time, the only way to get off the games at all is to arrange a suitable date for the meeting and to stick to it.

The following are the arrangements made by H. E. Herschorn, B.A., secretary of the McGill Athletic Association:

INTER-YEAR GAMES.
1914 vs. 1916, Monday, October 27th, 12 to 1.
1915 vs. 1917, Tuesday, October 28th, 12 to 1, won by 1915.
Winners to play off on Wednesday, October 29th, 12 to 1.

ARTS CLASS GAMES.
No satisfactory arrangements have been made for the two preliminary games, but the winners of each are slated to meet on Saturday, November 1st, 9.30 to 10.30.

SCIENCE CLASS GAMES.
1914 vs. 1916, Thursday, October 30th, 12 to 1.
1915 vs. 1917, Friday, October 31st, 12 to 1.
Winners play off on Monday, November 3rd, from 12 to 5.

MEDICINE CLASS GAMES.
1914 vs. 1915, Wednesday, October 29th, 11 to 12.
1916 vs. 1917, Friday, October 31st, 4 to 5.
Winners to meet Monday, November 3rd, from 12 to 1.30.

The winners of Science and of Arts will play on November 5th, from 12 to 1, and the winners of this match will play off with the Medicine champions on Saturday morning, November 8th, from 10.30 to 11.30.

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THEOLOGUES SHOWED NO CLASS AT SOCCER

Diocesan and Methodists Clash in Scrappy Game—Fail to Score

Early morning games are becoming extremely popular at McGill this year. The Theologues are setting the pace in this regard. They seem to be particularly fond of rising "so early in the morning."

The Diocesan and Methodist encountered in a pretty scrappy game of soccer yesterday at 6.30 a.m. There was nothing very startling in the team play, though mention might be made of the individual work. Bott and Hinton, centre-halves for the Diocesan and Methodist teams respectively, put up a good game. Two off-side goals were scored, one on each side. The game ended with no score. Whoever was to have been the referee, failed to put in an appearance.

PROMISING MATERIAL FOR WRESTLING CLUB

A Number of the New Men Are Very Husky



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PROMISING MATERIAL FOR WRESTLING CLUB

A Number of the New Men Are Very Husky

Twenty-five wrestlers were out yesterday afternoon and spent an hour under Mr. Smith, the wrestling instructor, trying to throw one another. Practices are held every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons. The men are matched off according to weight and are coached in their bouts by Mr. Smith. Very few of last year's men are out yet, but a large number of newcomers should give McGill a goodly number of second string men from which to pick the Intercollegiate team.

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Miss A. C. Mackeen, R. V. C. Editor.
Allen Oliver, Editor-in-Chief.
H. B. Griffith, Campus Editor.
M. O'Halloran, Sporting Editor.
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RHODES SCHOLARS

In an editorial appearing in the "Brown Herald," entitled "The Rhodes Scholar at Oxford," there is a quotation from an article written by Henry T. Claus in the Boston "Evening Transcript." In this article the fact that the results obtained by sending Rhodes scholars to Oxford are often disappointing, is referred to.

The article says in part: "For some reason the picked American scholars have not made a 'hit' at Britain's oldest university. Oxford thinks that our representatives are clannish and withstand all efforts looking toward assimilation. However, the scholars are not wholly to blame, but Oxford and even Mr. Rhodes must share the burden. By many people the Rhodes scholarship is regarded at the present day as a mistake. He was far too exact in his definition of the qualifications that should be possessed by the beneficiaries of his scholarship scheme. All-round men are scarce in every college and university, although many have one, or perhaps two, of the cherished qualities. Many all-round men are not in position to devote three additional years to study, so with these disadvantages, is it a small wonder that the showing of our representatives is not what is expected?"

"However much the British may criticise the Rhodes scholars for their academic and social defects, they must admit the Americans' athletic qualifications. The Rhodes scholar has helped make Oxford supreme on land and water. Although many brilliant records in track and on the crew have been made by American scholars, the Oxford men claim openly that they would prefer to have the university, unaided, defeated by Cambridge than, with the help of America, be victorious. Surely no Rhodes scholar can win a remarkable popularity in England as long as this attitude prevails."

There is much truth in the statement that American scholars are unpopular at Oxford. From time to time references are made to this fact by those returning from England after having taken advantage of the scholarships, and by English students at England's oldest educational institution. On which side the fault lies, would be difficult to say. Perhaps, as the writer says, the necessary qualifications are too exacting to permit of the very best men being sent, or perhaps the anti-American prejudice which no doubt exists, to a certain extent at least, among the generality of Oxford undergraduates, is partly responsible for the scheme's lack of success.

It is doubtful, however, if any blame, if blame there be, should be placed on the conditions attached to the granting of the scholarships. It would be more correct to say that they have been misinterpreted. The founder laid down certain rules, demanding qualifications which undoubtedly make for leadership. It was leaders of men rather than bookworms or athletes that he desired, and this has, to a great extent, been lost sight of. Were this point kept in view when Rhodes scholars are being selected, there would be little ground for criticism on the subject of the scheme's success.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The different clubs and societies which play an important part in undergraduate life, are gradually getting under way. To-night the Philosophical Society holds its first meeting of the year and, if the present plans of the executive are carried out, this organization should experience an even greater measure of popularity than has been the case in the past. Arrangements have been made to bring prominent speakers here for the meetings. As the subjects on which they will speak are of general interest these gatherings should receive a great deal of attention. Notable among the addresses will be that of Professor Yerkes, of Harvard. In making the subjects of discussion of a more general nature, the Executive has taken a step in the right direction, and there should be an increase in the Society's membership as a result.

It is a subject for congratulation to the students of McGill that steps are being taken to give financial relief to Mr. Thomas Marsh, the innocent victim of last year's police row. His case was first brought to the attention of the undergraduates by Dean Moyses at the Students' Society meeting, and has since been given publicity in the columns of the "Daily." When the facts became known several classes decided to collect subscriptions, and it will probably not be long before the movement becomes general. The case is one of the saddest on record and it is to be hoped that the contributions will be both large and numerous.

THE PEACE OF PARIS

Read by H. E. Scott Before the McGill Historical Society

De Ramezay, the Governor of Quebec, who was left in command of the garrison after the death of Montcalm, on the 17th of September, 1759, was forced to sue for an honourable capitulation. His provisions were all gone, his troops had melted and although he has often been accused of cowardice it was the only thing for him to do as his only loyal soldiers consisted of 120 land troops.

The capitulation was drawn up in French, the terms granted being that the troops should march out with honours of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating, with two pieces of artillery and twelve rounds of ammunition for each; the troops to be embarked and landed in France, the inhabitants on laying down their arms, to retain their houses, property and privileges and not to be molested for having carried arms; the effects of absent officers and citizens not to be touched; the inhabitants not to be obliged to abandon their homes until the conditions should be settled between their most Christian and Britannic Majesties. Article 6 as asked for by De Ramezay was as follows: "That the exercise of the Catholic, apostolic and Roman religion shall be maintained; that safeguards shall be granted to the houses of the clergy, and to the monasteries and convents, particularly to his lordship the Bishop of Quebec, who, animated with zeal for religion, and charity for the people, of his diocese, desires to reside in it constantly, to exercise his episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, fully and with that decency which his state and the sacred office of his Roman religion require, whenever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall be decided by a treaty between their most Christian and Britannic Majesties." This condition was amended as follows: "The free exercise of the Roman religion is granted, likewise safeguards to all religious persons as well as to the Bishop—who shall be at liberty to come and exercise, freely and with decency, the functions of his office whenever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties." Artillery and military stores were to be given up, the garrison was to be posted for protection of convents and churches, and permission was to be given to send intelligence to Vaudreuil, the French Governor at Montreal and to the minister in France.

These conditions had been drawn up by De Vaudreuil and had been sent to De Ramezay after the battle on the Plains of Abraham on the 13th. Vaudreuil had also ordered him to surrender or as he put it, to lay down his arms. The French Governor at Montreal and to the minister in France.

On their return to France Vaudreuil, Bigot, Carleton and other officers, and cowardly officials were thrown into the Bastille. Vaudreuil was honorably acquitted but the Intendant Bigot and other members of the company which he had been associated, were compelled to disgorge a portion of their ill-gotten gains to the extent of over two and a half million dollars and were exiled from France for life.

During the Regime Militaire which followed the capitulation of Montreal a French officer, Judge Mondelet, tells us that the governor of the colony, and nothing so much at heart as to attach the French-Canadians to the new regime by the preservation of their customs and laws. The officers who administered justice even followed in their procedure the laws and ancient customs of the Colony. The spirit of this government may be shown by the instructions given to General Gage on his appointment as Governor of Montreal, a fortnight after the signing of the articles. "These newly acquired subjects when they have taken the oath as much as His Majesty's subjects as any of us and are so long as they remain in possession of their rights, to be particularly given in charge to the troops to live in good harmony and brotherhood with them and avoid all differences severer. As proof that Gage carried out these instructions I will read an address which was presented to him by the officers of the militia and the merchants of Montreal on the occasion of the death of King George III. (Vide P. 446 Kingsford Vol. 4).

Towards the end of October 1760 the King of England died very suddenly of apoplexy and was succeeded by his grandson George III. The old king had been a German at heart loving his kingdom of Hanover above all else and thus he had upheld Pitt in his policy of conquering America in Germany by means of a Continental war. George III, on the other hand was quite English, and moreover he disliked the Great Commoner most cordially because his aim was to increase the power of the crown which he thought should be done best if there were peace. To decrease Pitt's power the elections for a new Parliament in 1761 were manipulated in the King's interest. But the secretary of state for the northern department, Charles Townshend, an opponent of Pitt became Secretary of War, and several other elements hostile to Pitt and Newcastle were introduced into the Cabinet. The policy of the King was to get out of the Prussian subsidies and thus leave Frederick in the lurch making friends with Russia and Austria at his expense and then to conclude a separate treaty with France.

France was to secure a solid and lasting peace by means of a treaty which would absolutely put an end to France as a colonial and maritime power, and in this he naturally had the sympathy of the mass of the nation for the average Englishman up to the time of the recent entente was always ready for a crack at the Frenchies.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Abbe de Bernis, had been supplanted by the Duc de Choiseul, the first minister in France. Four years who had dared give orders to Mme. de Pompadour. "Since," said he, "we do not know how to make war, we must make peace." Consequently he was in favour of all the peace proposals at Augsburg and separate preliminary negotiations with England. Pitt agreed to this and an English emissary went to Versailles, while a Frenchman came to London to treat with Pitt. The latter demanded a sine qua non, that the fortress of Dunkirk should be destroyed, "as an eternal monument of the yoke imposed on France." Choiseul made counter-proposals, less humiliating to France and as an agreement could not be reached the negotiations were broken off.

Choiseul, foreseeing this, had meantime made a secret treaty with Spain, under the name of the Bourbon Family Compact. This treaty contained a clause declaring that unless England made peace with France before the 1st of May, 1762, she was to declare war on her. Pitt got wind of this clause and proposed taking the initiative and attacking Spain immediately, before the annual shipments of bullion had started for the Spanish colonies. A cabinet meeting was called and though Pitt did his best to get his colleagues to back him up in this he was out-voted and resigned from the ministry. (Vide Kingsford, Modern History, Vol. 9, page 243). The refusal to take Pitt's advice did no good for shortly afterwards Bute, the new and incompetent First Lord of the Treasury, was forced to declare war and found himself in the midst of a struggle with the combined forces of Spain and France.

Thanks to the excellence of Pitt's foreign policy, the armies and navies of England throughout the world were in excellent shape. All the French possessions in India had been wrested from them and Senegal had also been seized, as well as Guadeloupe and

of barbarities in the whole progress of the war and for other open treacheries as well as flagrant breaches of faith to manifest to all the world by this capitulation his detestation of such ungenerous practices and disapprobation of their conduct and therefore he instilled he might declare his remonstrance on the subject. No special privileges are granted in these conditions. A clause asking for protection for deserters was refused. Monsieur de Vaudreuil and his officers were promised every consideration. Although the people were to be allowed to continue in the practice of the Roman faith, whether the new government could force the inhabitants to pay the dime of tithe would, Amherst said, depend on the King's Royal pleasure. The demand that the King of France, even if the country remained English, should continue to name the Bishop of the colony, who should always be a Roman Catholic, was refused. The nuns were allowed to keep their constitutions and were to be furnished with soldiers to defend them if they so desired. Amherst also promised that the inhabitants would not be exiled as the Acadians had formerly been from Annapolis, Grand Pre and such places.

As Kingsford says, "the whole spirit of the conditions may be summed up in Amherst's reply to the 41st article which demanded exemption for the inhabitants from ever taking up arms against the King of France," "the Canadians become British subjects."

The French settlers and merchants were rather frightened of their late allies, the Indians, and asked that they might be sent away. They also feared that the English troops might start looting. Amherst answered for both, his red and white soldiers, by stating that there had never been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army and by expressing in general orders his confidence "that the troops will not disgrace themselves by the least appearance of inhumanity, or by any unsoldierlike behaviour in seeking for plunder and that as the Canadians are now become British subjects, they will feel the good effects of His Majesty's protection."

In France these articles were not very well received as appears from letters from the colonial minister to Vaudreuil and his brother (vide page 222, Montcalm and Wolfe Volume 3).

On their return to France Vaudreuil, Bigot, Carleton and other officers, and cowardly officials were thrown into the Bastille. Vaudreuil was honorably acquitted but the Intendant Bigot and other members of the company which he had been associated, were compelled to disgorge a portion of their ill-gotten gains to the extent of over two and a half million dollars and were exiled from France for life.

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Dominica, in the West Indies; then an expedition under Rodney, aided by Brigadier Moncton, took Martinique, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, while another, after a desperately hard siege, captured Havana. At the same time Spain was attacked in the Antilles and the loss of Manila and the Philippines gave her cause to regret the secret clause of the Family Compact.

France was financially almost bankrupt and Choiseul was very eager for peace. Therefore negotiations were re-opened in September, 1762. There was much discussion, both in England and on the continent, as to whether Canada should be kept or exchanged for Guadeloupe, whose sugar trade was said to be worth far more than the Canadian fur trade. Some thought that the presence of the French as a constant menace would tend to keep the New England colonies loyal to Great Britain. Among these was William Burke, a relative and friend of the great Irishman, who published a pamphlet where he said: "If the people of a strong country, communicating little or not at all with England, I leave to your own reflections. A neighbor that keeps us in some awe is not always the worst of neighbors. There should be a balance of power in America." Others among whom were Benjamin Franklin, declared that the colonies were all too self-centred ever to unite against the motherland even if there was no danger to be feared from the north. Had Pitt been in power he would have exacted terms by which France's influence as a world power would have been a thing of the past, but Bute was more easily satisfied and wanted peace at any cost. However, France was in such a worn-out condition that he had no difficulty in obtaining very favorable terms.

France ceded to Great Britain Canada, and all her possessions on the North American continent, east of the Mississippi, except the city of New Orleans, and a small adjacent district. She renounced her claims to Acadia and gave up the conqueror of Florida with all her other possessions east of the Mississippi. France, subject to certain restrictions, was left free to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off a part of the coast of Newfoundland and the two islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. She had gained since the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, recovered certain trading stations but renounced the right of building forts or maintaining troops in Bengal.

Pitt came to the house in a very weak condition and spoke for three hours against the acceptance of these terms and especially against the granting of fishing rights and other advantages to France in the New World. His words had no effect, for the preliminaries were passed by parliament by a large majority and on the 10th of February, 1763, were embodied in the definitive treaty concluded at Paris. The cession of Canada was accompanied by the condition that the King of England would give the most effectual orders that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion according to the rule of the Roman church as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. As this was before the days of Catholic Emancipation in England the French-Canadians have in reality been given much greater freedom than they were promised by the treaty.

The terms of peace were undoubtedly hard on France, but, as Choiseul said, "What else could they do. The English were drunk with success and the French were not in a condition to abuse their pride. On the day the preliminaries were signed France made a secret agreement with Spain by which she made over the city of New Orleans to the Spanish crown and under the name of Louisiana gave her the vast region spreading westward from the Mississippi towards the Pacific. Thus did she divert herself of the last shred of her possessions on the North American continent.

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Badges

937 Ontario St. East.
SAMPLES SUBMITTED
Phone: East 2444

PHILIP
HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE
2:10 P.M. TO 6:10 P.M.

MacArt & Bradford
Edwin Stevens and
Lola
The Pauline Team
Violinsky
Kaufman Brothers
Nevis and Gordon
El Rey Sisters
Every Sunday the Best and Longest
Motion Picture Entertainment in Montreal.
Ten Cents with Special Concert Features.

GAYETY Burlesque
Afternoon, 1:15 to 2:45
Evening, 7:15 to 10:15
THE BEHMAN SHOW

with
LEW KELLY (PROF. DOPE.)
Next Week—"The Girls from Starland."

IMPERIAL
TO-DAY
SILAS MARNER
2 Reels.
ENGLISH GAZETTE
News of the Old World in Pictures.
"LES GOUGETS"
French Instrumentalists.
SIGNOR MANETTA
Montreal's Favorite Operatic Tenor.

THE OPEN MARKET
A burning topic of to-day, is the "high cost of living." While many reasons are cited for the existing high prices of food stuffs, there are many ways in which the dwellers in towns and cities may economize in purchasing supplies for the table. The majority of city dwellers to-day draw upon the whole world for their food supply and buy from the retail dealer. The telephone and delivery wagon entrance has helped to help to the cost of the difficulty often encountered in maintaining a public market in many of our towns and cities.

His Majesty's Theatre
All This Week, Evens, 8:15, Mat. 2:15.
DeKOVEN OPERA CO.
Direction—DANIEL V. ARTHUR.
With America's Greatest Lyric Soprano,
BESSIE ABBOTT
and
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS
In De Koven's Twin Masterpieces
Rob Roy and Robin Hood
Mon, Tues, Wed, & Thurs. **ROB ROY**
Evens, (and Wed. Matinee)
Fri. & Sat. Nights **ROBIN HOOD**
(and Sat. Matinee)
PRICES: 50c, to \$2. Wed. Mat. 25c, to \$1.50.
Next Week—Joseph And His Brethren.

PRINCESS
Commencing To-Night, October 27
TWICE DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30.
GEORGE KLEIN Presents
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII
The Greatest of All Photo-Plays.

EVELYN NESBIT THAW
Mail Orders Now. Sent Sale Thursday.

STUDENT CONFERENCE AT KINGSTON.
The Y. M. C. A. has announced that all the men who purpose attending the student conference at Kingston must hand in their applications before Friday of this week. They should call and see the secretaries at Strathcona Hall about this student gathering.

tain staples cost two or three times as much as the farmers received for these products. A recent investigation in a Canadian city of upwards of 100,000 population showed that in no case was the scale of prices of the retailer for farm products as low as that on the public market, and, in some commodities, the price was about double. While there are many city residents who cannot get to the public market to buy, there are many who can, but who are not patronizing it. The difference in cost would pay handsomely. The custom of going to market is as old as city life itself, and as honorable as it is old.

Where a public market has been opened in a town in which it had not hitherto existed, prices to the consumer have been lowered. In towns where they have been allowed to go out of existence, prices have gone up. Markets should be wholly for the use of the farmer and not dominated by hucksters.